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April 6

This respect is dwindling fast because of a policy that abides insults and extortion, and by that very posture invites worse.

**Mrs. Helen Kocan: Slovak Leader**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. RAY J. MADDEN**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 6, 1964

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, northern Indiana and the Nation lost one of its outstanding civic and religious leaders when Mrs. Helen Kocan, of 1823 La-Porte Avenue, in Whiting, Ind., the supreme president of the First Catholic Slovak Ladies Union of America, passed away at her home Wednesday.

Mrs. Kocan was the recipient in 1963 of the Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice medal and citation from Pope Paul VI in recognition of her Catholic fraternal work. It was presented to her by Bishop Andrew G. Grutka at the National Convention of the First Catholic Slovak Ladies Union in Milwaukee, Wis. In 1907, Mrs. Kocan organized the Whiting Branch of the Junior Branch of the First Catholic Slovak Ladies Union with 34 members. The present membership is 1,053. She was elected supreme auditor in 1917, later was named supreme vice president, and elected supreme president in 1933. She organized a new district of the First Catholic Slovak Ladies Union in 1940 and it is now named for her.

The Villa Sancta Anna Home for the Aged in Cleveland, Ohio, was established under her guidance in 1960. She also organized the St. Ann Guild, an affiliate of the home in 1961. Mrs. Kocan was organizer and president for 30 years of St. Theresa Club in the St. John Parish of Whiting, Ind. She is honorary vice president of the Slovak Catholic Federation of America, and an honorary officer of the Slovak League of America.

Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent I submit excerpts from a tribute written in January 1961 by John C. Sciranka, American Slovak journalist of Passaic, N.J., which I placed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on that date, setting out a few of the accomplishments of this great American woman of Slovak descent:

On Sunday, January 22, 1961, Mrs. Helen Kocan, supreme president of the First Catholic Slovak Ladies Union, largest Slovak fraternal organization in the world, will observe her Diamond (75th) birthday in the city of Whiting, Lake County, Ind., where she has been a resident for the past half a century.

The membership of this Slovak ladies organization, numbering over 90,000 with assets over \$31 million, has in the city of Whiting, Ind., the largest local branch, numbering some 1,400 members.

When Mrs. Kocan took over the reins of the First Catholic Slovak Ladies Union, our country was in history's worst depression. That was 3 months after Franklin D. Roosevelt became President in 1933. With her supreme officers, she guided the organization to its present high standing, enjoying eminent prestige among the American fraternalists. Last January 1960 it opened its million and

half dollar Villa Sancta Annae Home for the Aged, near Cleveland, Ohio.

At Mrs. Kocan's suggestion a Slovak-American cookbook was published which enjoys its ninth edition and realized from sales over \$75,000 for the home of the aged. Scholarships to students are awarded in its junior order.

The organization under her leadership gained the reputation as the most generous American Slovak fraternal, contributing large sums to religious and cultural causes.

It aided the publishing of various books and supported authors. It modernized its official organ the *Zenaka Jednota* (Ladies Union) making it one of the most attractive American Slovak fraternal magazines. Mrs. Kocan is held in high esteem by her supreme officers, 90,000 members and her fellow American Slovaks.

In her duties as supreme president, she often said that she hates to see a thing done by halves and agreed with a teacher who said: "If it be right, do it boldly; if it be wrong, leave it undone."

Mrs. Kocan throughout her 75 years has been mindful of the old teaching that Christianity has lifted woman to a new place in the world.

Realizing the present plight of the women in her native Slovakia, Mrs. Kocan besides her many official duties is doing all she can for the freedom of the people of her native country, now enslaved by the Communists.

Her rise to the highest position among her countrymen in America is the best proof of the great opportunities this country offers.

We conclude our felicitations to this our Mrs. American Slovak Fraternalist with this verse of George Eliot:

And rank for her meant duty, various  
Yet equal in its worth, done worthily.  
Command was service; humblest service done  
By willing and discerning souls was glory.  
Happy birthday, Mrs. Kocan.

**Metropolitan Water District of Southern California Opposes Secretary Udall's Modified Pacific Southwest Water Plan**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

OF

**HON. CRAIG HOSMER**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 6, 1964

Mr. HOSMER. Mr. Speaker, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California bears the heavy responsibility for meeting the water needs of 9 million southern Californians. Population increases every year boost that number of residents by the hundreds of thousands.

The board of directors of that district has carefully analyzed Secretary Udall's modified Pacific Southwest water plan and finds it wanting. Although the needs of Arizona are taken care of in the plan by means of immediate construction of the central Arizona project at Federal expense, the replacement of waters vitally needed to keep southern California alive are left hanging in air. The Secretary only suggests that these needs be met under future legislation of a nature which he concedes could not pass Congress if it were sought for the central Arizona project.

This is a matter of deep concern not only to Californians, but should be to the

Nation as well. Southern California, as one of the Nation's most vital geographic areas, and its citizens and businesses who pay such a large share of the Federal tax bill, surely should not, at best be left in limbo, and, at worst, threatened with strangulation, by a plan conceived by a prominent official of the Government like Secretary Udall.

On March 17 the board of directors of the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California expressed their views on the revised Udall plan as follows:

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, THE METROPOLITAN WATER DISTRICT OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, ON SECRETARY OF INTERIOR UDALL'S MODIFIED PACIFIC SOUTHWEST WATER PLAN, MARCH 17, 1964

The Metropolitan Water District of Southern California opposes Secretary of the Interior Udall's modified Pacific Southwest water plan because it would result in the abandonment of the district's Colorado River aqueduct.

It is unthinkable that any Federal or State administration should advance, as part of a regional water plan, a proposal which would render useless an aqueduct now providing an indispensable source of water for the 9 million people of this district.

The district fully concurs in the principle that the water problems of the arid Southwest can best be solved by the cooperative action of all interests in the area.

Further, it approves of the concept of a regional water development fund dedicated to the complete utilization and conservation of the water resources of all the Pacific Southwest.

It believes that, instead of the proposal by the Secretary for enlarging a section of the California aqueduct, the first Federal moneys spent in California under any regional plan should contribute support to the State water plan and be used for the development of the water resources of this State's north coastal area for California's future growth.

The Pacific Southwest water plan in its present form offers the district at most only feasibility studies for 850,000 acre-feet of northern California water annually as a replacement for part of its present Colorado River supply. This would be replacement of less than half of the 1,212,000 acre-feet per year which the Secretary as heretofore contracted to deliver to this district and upon which the district relied in constructing its aqueduct. The plan offers nothing to make up this shortage or to provide for the greater future needs of the district. To really accomplish what its name implies, the Pacific Southwest water plan should be expanding to require present authorization of projects providing for the future water supply of southern California.

The district endorses the program incorporated in the plan for the conservation and salvage of water along the lower Colorado. However, it urges that this entire program be instituted at once.

The district believes the proposed plan is seriously deficient because of the absence of any consideration of the possibilities of transporting water into the Pacific Southwest from sources other than northern California, such as the Snake River. The district urges that such studies be made.

The plan is critically defective because it fails to recognize and preserve the rights of existing projects in the State of California to priorities to the annual consumptive use of 4.4 million acre-feet of water from the Colorado River. To put this another way, California is asking for only the same protection that the State of Arizona by statute in 1961 recognized, under the basic, 100-year-old principle of western water law, for

of Members of Congress from \$22,500 to \$32,500.

Their proposal to do so had been thoroughly aired in committee hearings without raising any public outcry. Their argument sounded logical: To enable the Government to compete with private industry and get capable men for public service, Congress had to raise their salaries.

Why shouldn't the elected representatives of the people, men and women chosen to run the Government of the United States, be paid at a corresponding rate, and more, than the people who work in the various departments under them?

Once a rollcall vote was demanded, however, many Members didn't want to put themselves on record as voting themselves such a large increase in an election year. Their opponents would be sure to make it a campaign issue, and many voters might fall for their demagoguery.

But Members of the House have to run for reelection every 2 years anyway. That is why they go along for years without getting an increase as they vote pay raises for other Government employees.

In our opinion, the laborer should be worthy of his hire, and we believe most Americans would prefer to think Members of Congress were worth more than men holding lesser jobs both in government and private industry. And got it.

[From the Morning Advocate, Baton Rouge, La., Mar. 25, 1964]

#### LOGIC ON THE SUBJECT OF FEDERAL PAY RATES

The Federal pay raise bill was defeated for the reason that most Members of the House of Representatives simply did not have the nerve to vote themselves a substantial pay increase in an election year. So, when Representative H. E. Gross, Republican, of Iowa, demanded a rollcall vote, the pay raise measure, which might have passed on any other kind of vote, went down. With it went the proposed \$10,000 a year increase for Representatives, Senators, Federal judges, and Cabinet members, the \$450 a year boost for letter carriers and others, and the 8-percent raise for the lowest paid civil service workers.

There were strong arguments against the bill as it came before the House, one being that it was topheavy with large pay raises for those already the best paid, and another being that it was ill timed from the viewpoint of the election and of President Johnson's economy drive. But the fact remains that this time, as in the past, much of what was said and written on the subject was shortsighted and ill considered. A case can be made for better pay for many Government workers.

Governmental pay rates in the lower brackets, especially, are badly out of line, and on the low side, not the high side. The mailmen, among many others, deserve a pay raise. Higher pay for stenographers and clerical workers would be a lifesaver for many governmental agencies, enabling them to find and keep a higher percentage of more competent employees instead of serving, as many of them do, as training schools and way stations for youngsters and other workers interested only in moving to jobs in industry and business after they have acquired a little experience.

The same thing is true of pay for State and many other civil service employees. Salaries are lower than in business and industry for comparable work. Raises are small and infrequent, advancement and recognition sometimes are almost impossible.

As for the salaries of those in the higher echelons, it must be said that if the Government wants to get and keep top-notch people—and surely it is hard to argue that the Government should want any other kind—it

is going to have to pay something approximating what these same people would make in business or industry for the same work. The logic of that seems incontrovertible.

[From the La Porte (Ind.) Herald-Argus, Mar. 23, 1964]

#### SALARY MEASURE

There is new legislation in the House which would furnish pay raises for a million and a half or so Federal employees, all of whom saw their chances for more money go down the drain when the House on March 12 defeated on a rollcall vote the pay increase measure which included higher salaries for Congressmen. The new measure, embodying a number of compromises and carrying no pay hikes for Senators and Representatives, should be enacted in some form.

The reasons are several, as President Johnson outlined in a letter the other day to Speaker McCormack in the House. The Chief Executive argues that the Federal Government must compete in employing competence with industry, business, education, research agencies, foundations, and private professions. These areas of employment attract the best brains and most able individuals because they pay well; Government because it does not meet the salary scales of these other areas find itself increasingly hard pressed to engage and retain competent people.

Contrary to what may be common impression, Federal employment is not increasing as rapidly as private and State and local government employment. During the past decade while the Nation's population arose 17 percent and nongovernment employment ascended by 10 percent, Federal civil employees increased by only 7 percent. In State and local governments the percentage of increase was 55. Granted there are overstuffed bureaucracies in some Federal Government areas and that there could be sizable trimmings without any loss of effectiveness, still the need for the best brains at the top and in the higher levels of Federal functioning is much more pressing today than ever.

In trying to make his program for greater economy work, President Johnson wrote, "I need first-class managers who can tighten organizations, simplify procedures, trim waste, and inspire maximum effort. It is false economy to offer salaries that will attract the mediocre but repel the talented." And so it is.

In other words, Congress should come to embrace the principle that comparable pay must be the Federal Government's policy in employment; comparable pay if the necessary competence and ability to operate an increasingly complex Government is to be induced and retained.

And for those individuals who insist that Federal Government is getting too big and too costly, a reminder: There are now 13 Federal employees for every 1,000 Americans and 10 years ago the proportion was 14 for every 1,000. And as the President suggests, if more able people are hired the way is open for still further reduction of the ratio.

#### Appeasement by Apology

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. BOB WILSON

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 6, 1964

MR. BOB WILSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following:

[From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Mar. 25, 1964]

#### APPEASEMENT BY APOLOGY

Now that Secretary of State Dean Rusk has expressed the U.S. Government's profound regret over a South Vietnamese attack on a Cambodian border village last week, American foreign policy seems launched on a program of retreat by apology.

Foggy Bottom again shows a syndrome of abnormality in its policy structure: No backbone.

Tiny Red Cambodia, to which we contributed more than \$150 million in aid before it went lock-stock to Communist China, not only blamed South Vietnam for what was no doubt an accidental attack on a Cambodian village. It blasted the United States because a few Americans were present during the assault, although they took no part.

Cambodia's demand for apologies and reparations immediately should have been ignored. At most a statement should have explained a mapreading error led to the fracas.

To rush with an immediate apology is part of the accommodation policy that plagues State Department thinking. It's getting so any nation, whether a major power or powerless upstart, can extort concessions from Washington just by blustering loudly enough.

Why apologize to Cambodia, when it is furnishing Red Vietcong guerrillas with staging areas and passage to South Vietnam in a war for survival of freedom, to which the United States has dedicated 16,000 training troops and more than \$500 million of arms and economic assistance?

It would make more sense if we were to warn Cambodia and North Vietnam that, if they did not cease helping the Viet Cong invaders, we would carry attack to the north and bomb Cambodian Red staging grounds.

A corollary instance of State's apology penchant is suggested by conduct in the case of the American flyers most recently shot down in East Germany, where they strayed by accident. Their RB-66 was destroyed by Red gunfire. One of the three flyers was hurt and has been returned to the West.

In demanding return of the other two from Russia, Secretary Rusk warned failure to restore the flyers to America would strain East-West co-operation (to whatever meager extent that exists).

On getting word the other two would be returned, Dean Rusk declared President Johnson has issued orders to make sure our pilots don't wander into Communist air again.

If this is not an apology, it comes thinly close. Report from Bonn is that Soviet pilots have strayed or deliberately flown over Allied territory 95 times in the last several years. Not one was shot down. Yet Mr. Rusk said nothing about Russian violations of Western air space.

We appear almost—not quite—in a position of apologizing for Reds shooting down our own plane and men. Incidentally, the two Air Force officers have not yet been returned by the Soviets.

Our manifest tendency to backtrack and apologize for our actions, even when clearly justified by U.S. right, is making a mockery of American prestige.

No one wants America to hurl its weight around indiscriminately. But power and leadership demand we stand for justice, respect and defense of national interests. We are steadily retreating from such posture.

Wealthy, powerful, a global leader, we need not expect to be loved by the rest of the world. This is a truism of history, whenever a great nation emerges.

But we must be respected, not merely in American interests but for preservation of peace and the free world.